

DOCUMENT No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,

AT TRENTON.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1875.

New Jersey State Library

OFFICERS.

MANAGERS.

Hon. ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, *President*.
Hon. CALEB S. GREEN, Trenton, *Secretary*.
Hon. CHARLES HEWITT, Trenton.
Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D. D., Lawrenceville.
JOHN VOUGHT, M. D., Freehold.
GARRET S. CANNON, Esq., Bordentown.
Hon. HENRY R. KENNEDY, Bloomsbury.
JAMES B. COLEMAN, M. D., Trenton.
WILLIAM ELMER, M. D., Bridgeton.
Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, Newark.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,
H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D., LL. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
JOHN W. WARD, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

STEWARD,
EDMUND WHITE.

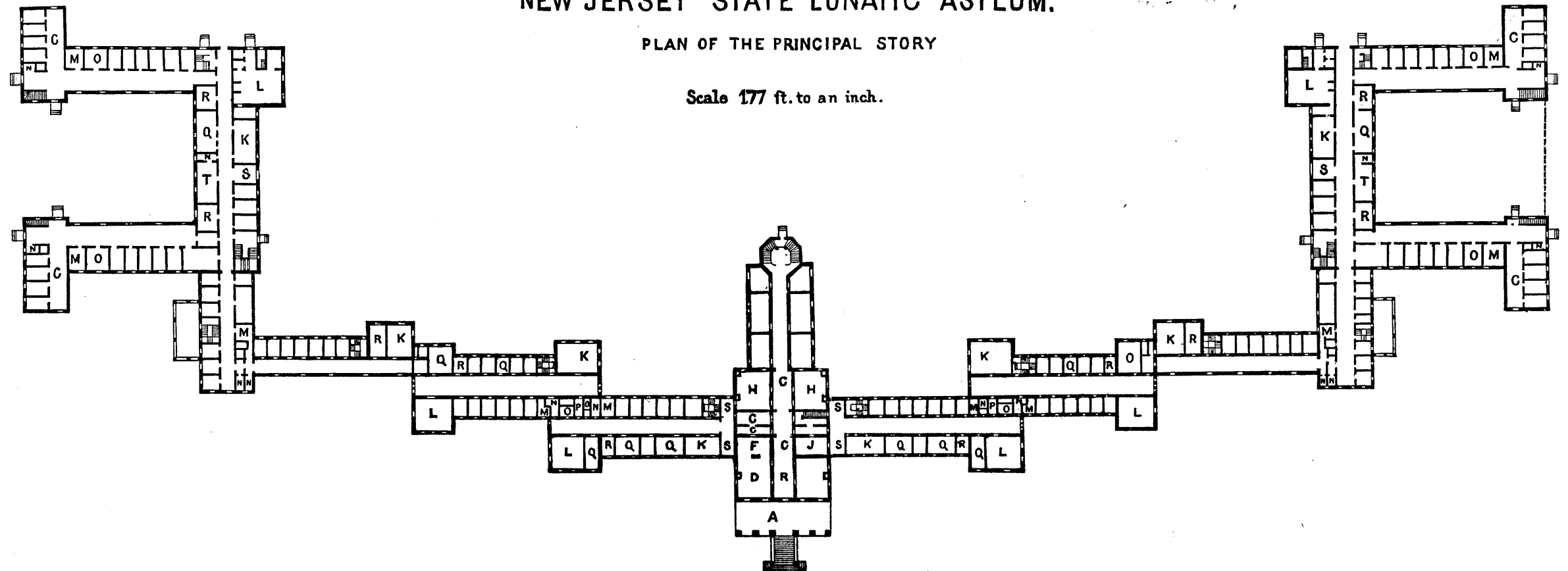
MATRON,
Miss MARY TABOR.

TREASURER,
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY

Scale 177 ft. to an inch.



REFERENCES TO PLAN.

A. Portico. B. Entrance Hall. C. Halls of Centre and Wards. D. Superintendent's Office. E. Manager's Room and Public Parlor. F. Apothecary Room and Steward's Office. G. Medical Stores. H. Reception Parlors for Patients. I. Stairs. J. Assistant Physician's Rooms. K. Dining Rooms. L. Parlors of Wards. M. Bath Rooms. N. Water Closets. O. Clothes Rooms. P. Passage between 1st and 2d Wards. Q. Associated Dormitories. R. Attendant's Rooms. S. Spaces for Light and Air. Blank Rooms (Single Bed Rooms for Patients.) O. V. Open Veranda for Exercise.

 Foul Air Shafts.  Dumb Waiters.  Chimneys.

The CENTRE BUILDING is four stories high. The first, being the Steward's Apartments, Kitchens and Store-Rooms. The second, the Public Offices, Parlors, &c. The third, the Superintendent's Private Rooms and the Chapel. The fourth, Bed Rooms. The Tanks for supplying water, occupy the Dome.

The WINGS are three stories high, and are similarly arranged except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

As will be seen by the reports of the superintendent, steward and treasurer of the Asylum, the operations of the past year have been satisfactorily performed.

One item, not named in these reports, and which is usually left for the managers, is the amount of personal property, as determined by the appraisers. This year, it amounts to one hundred and two thousand, six hundred and ten dollars and twenty-eight cents.

The number of patients received and discharged, the whole number treated during the year, deaths and escapes, the improvements and repairs of asylum buildings, work done on mill property, adapting water-power to pumping apparatus, the complete finishing of an excellent grist-mill, and various other structures and improvements, which are now in full use, as described in the accompanying reports, makes the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane, in all its appointments, a model throughout for such institutions.

The managers must again refer to the crowded state of the Asylum. It will be seen by the superintendent's report, that there are now more than two hundred beyond its proper capacity. Rooms have to be used for dormitories that were intended for other purposes, and the classification of patients cannot be ordered to the best advantage. This over-proportion for some years past, has made it impossible to receive many new and curable patients. The old chronic cases remain, and cause the reports of cured and discharged to fall short of the average of past years.

Attention must again be called to the insane convicts sent from the New Jersey State Prison to the Asylum. It seems hardly courteous, or just, to place condemned criminals in intimate association with others, who, in most cases, in regard to morals, are beyond reproach. The county, no more than the pay patients, ought to be subject to this degradation. As a matter of economy, if regarded in no other light, the insane of the State Prison should be kept in a separate

building on the prison grounds, easily and as cheaply, as in the Lunatic Asylum. We most respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to this subject.

The superintendent of the Asylum, from its organization, twenty-eight years since, to this time, has been devoted to the one purpose of making it, in all respects, a perfect hospital and home for the insane. It has the advantage of a healthy neighborhood; it is admirably situated as regards grounds and drainage; there is an abundant supply of good spring water. There are buildings constructed in capacity and appointments sufficient for every want of five hundred patients, and their attendants. All these natural and acquired advantages have been improved and applied in such a manner as to leave but little to be required in construction and management, unless some new want, yet unimagined, should arise. The managers, at their different meetings, have observed throughout, the order, quiet and decorum, as well as the attention to the comfort of the patients, that is satisfactory in the highest degree.

Associated with the superintendent, through the long period he has conducted the affairs of the Asylum, the late steward, Caleb Sager, has been equally true to its interests. Few better men could have been found to fill the responsible office. Alive to his duty, acquainted with all the varied operations of the establishment, courteous in intercourse, honest and kind, he had the respect of all. Apart from the removal of so good a man from society, his death, which occurred on the fifth of July last, was a great loss to the Asylum.

Another valuable officer, Dr. J. G. Schenck, within a short time, has been taken from the institution. On the twenty-fifth of September, he died in Princeton, whither he had gone a few weeks before, unable, from failing health, to attend to his patients. Young, well instructed in his profession, conscientiously devoted to his duty, kind-hearted and polite, it may be difficult, in many important respects, to fill his place.

For the faithful performance of their work, all the officers of the Asylum are highly commended for their harmony of action, and desire to advance the welfare of the institution.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
GARRIT S. CANNON,
JOHN VOUGHT,
HENRY R. KENNEDY,

WILLIAM ELMER,
CALEB S. GREEN,
NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHARLES HEWITT,
JAMES B. COLEMAN,

Managers.

Dated November 10, 1875.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*An Abstract of the Accounts of the Treasurer for the Financial Year
ending October 31, 1875.*

DR.

To balance in the Treasurer's hands	-	-	-	\$5,601	38
To amount received from the State Treasurer for board					
of patients,	-	-	-	28,099	40
To amount received from the State Treasurer for board					
of convicts,	-	-	-	8,140	75
To amount of revenue from county patients,	-	-	-	110,850	88
To amount from pay patients and incidentals,	-	-	-	37,509	46
To amount from interest account,	-	-	-	437	50
				<hr/>	
				\$190,639	37

CR.

By amount paid Steward's orders,	-	-	-	\$186,740	15
Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	-	-	-	3,899	22
				<hr/>	
				\$190,639	37

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers, by

JASPER S. SCUDDER,

Trenton, October 31, 1875.

Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts,
and find them correctly stated and balanced, according to the above
statement.

CALEB S. GREEN,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
Auditing Committee.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in Account with Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, from October 30, 1874, to October 30, 1875.

DR.		CR.	
AMOUNT PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.		Balance from last year.....	\$5,601 38
Books and Stationery.....	\$357 62	Received since for board and clothing of county patients..	146,399 63
Building.....	9,804 36	Received since for board and clothing of private patients	32,512 24
Clothing.....	9,850 77	Received since for funeral ex-	
Farm and Garden.....	1,067 15	penses	431 40
Fencing.....	500 00	Received since for hides and tallow.....	4,997 22
Freight.....	435 28	Received since for postage.....	260 00
Feed.....	2,903 90	Received since for interest.....	437 50
Flour.....	5,349 07		
Fixtures.....	6,407 16		
Fuel.....	12,230 44		
Furniture.....	6,214 26		
Funeral expenses.....	480 33		
Fruit.....	2,274 34		
Groceries.....	8,257 41		
Grounds and Grading.....	1,456 00		
Harness.....	366 00		
Interest.....	792 91		
Incidental.....	2,755 47		
Laundry.....	634 80		
Light.....	2,300 22		
Lumber.....	4,463 47		
Medical.....	1,848 35		
Newspaper.....	104 95		
Petty current expenses.....	716 18		
Postage.....	224 82		
Provision.....	50,620 65		
Repairs.....	15,458 32		
Rent.....	154 91		
Refunding.....	856 90		
Straw.....	653 93		
Smith and Wheelwright.....	909 33		
Stock.....	2,421 75		
Wages.....	32,869 10		
	\$186,640 15		
Balance.....	3,899 22		\$190,639 37
	1875.		
	\$190,639 37	October 30.—Balance.....	\$3,899 22

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

EDMUND WHITE,
Steward.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his annual report:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum October 31, 1874, -	312	343	655
Received since to November 1, 1875, -	111	107	218
Under treatment during the year, - -	423	450	873
Discharged recovered during the year, -	30	30	60
Discharged improved, " " - -	20	34	54
Discharged unimproved, " " - -	3	3	6
Escaped, - - - - -	2	0	2
Died, - - - - -	25	22	47
Total discharged and died during year, -	80	89	169
Remaining October 31, 1875, - - -	343	361	704
Of this number there are - - -	State. 23	County. 575	Private. 106
			Total. 704
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 1, 1875, - - -	Men. 2299	Women. 2507	Total. 4806
Discharged recovered, - - - - -	825	915	1740
Discharged improved, - - - - -	593	742	1335
Discharged unimproved, - - - - -	83	102	185
Escaped, - - - - -	11	3	14
Not insane, - - - - -	5	1	6
Died, - - - - -	439	383	822
Total discharged and died, - - -	1956	214	4102
Remaining October 31, 1875, - - -	343	361	704
Total discharged and remaining, -	2299	2507	4806

Statement of the number of patients in the Asylum from each county, the quota to which each county is entitled, and the number which each county has in excess or below its quota on basis of census of 1870; capacity of Asylum estimated at six hundred.

Counties.	No. in Asylum, October 31, 1875.	Quotas.	No. in excess of Quota.	No. below Quota.
Atlantie,	4	9	...	5
Bergen,	25	20	5	...
Burlington,	36	35	1	...
Camden,	34	30	4	...
Cape May,	5	6	...	1
Cumberland,	29	23	6	...
Essex,	98	94	4	...
Gloucester,	15	14	1	...
Hudson,	61	84	...	23
Hunterdon,	29	24	5	...
Mercer,	55	30	25	...
Middlesex,	36	29	7	...
Monmouth,	45	30	15	...
Morris,	28	28	...	...
Ocean,	9	8	1	...
Passaic,	33	30	3	...
Salem,	18	16	2	...
Somerset,	29	15	14	...
Sussex,	15	15	...	...
Union,	46	27	19	...
Warren,	30	22	8	...
New York,	1	...	...	...
Convicts from State Prison,	23	...	...	...
	704			

It should be mentioned in regard to the above table that, in several instances, applicants for admission from counties in excess of quota have been received and charged to quota of those whose number were below their quota, generally by consent of the latter, but with the understanding that they would be removed when the room was required for their own patients, or when called upon to do so.

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year was six hundred and fifty-five; three hundred and twelve men, and three hundred and forty-three women.

The number received since, viz., from November 1, 1874, to Octo-

ber 31, 1875, inclusive, was two hundred and eighteen ; one hundred and eleven men and one hundred and seven women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the year was eight hundred and seventy-three ; four hundred and twenty-three men, and four hundred and fifty women.

Of the one hundred and sixty-nine discharged during the year, sixty were considered as recovered ; fifty-four as improved ; six as unimproved or stationary ; two escaped and forty-seven died.

There remained at the close of the year, seven hundred and four, of whom three hundred and forty-three were men, and three hundred and sixty-one were women.

Death occurred in six cases from general paresis ; in two from strangulation by food ; in nine from exhaustion of acute mania ; in fifteen from general chronic exhaustion ; in three from disease of the heart ; in five from consumption ; in two from congestion of the brain ; in three from epilepsy ; in one from paralysis and one from apoplexy.

No unusual sickness has occurred during the year, and the deaths reported are largely the result of diseases incident to the chronic stages of insanity.

The number of recoveries, in comparison with the number of persons under care, is not large, but, as heretofore, the great predominance of chronic and incurable cases, and the impossibility of receiving new applicants of a different class, on account of the crowded state of the building, will account for results in this respect.

The useful offices of institutions of this kind, however, are not to be measured entirely or chiefly by the number of full recoveries reported, though this is, of course, the highest and most satisfactory result to be attained. It should be remembered in estimating their advantages, that they supply a safe and comfortable home for persons of more or less highly deranged and unsound minds, who need, and indeed, require a well adapted system of care and control to secure their welfare and the greatest amount of happiness of which their state is capable.

When this is done, the prospects of a life-long deprivation of reason is robbed of half its terrors ; families are saved from wasting anxiety on their account, and society, in general, is relieved from the confusion and danger incident to their unrestrained freedom.

The care and treatment of the large class of chronic cases in all the public institutions of the land is, of course, largely routine in its character, and therefore not specially flattering to the professional skill and pride of medical officers ; yet the good to be secured in aiding the sufferer, as above stated, is a most praiseworthy object and ought to stimulate the benevolence and the ambition, even, of all who are engaged in rendering assistance.

Work on the farm, in the garden and grounds has been carried forward as heretofore, giving useful occupation to many of the inmates

accustomed to such employments, and yielding fair returns in vegetable products for the use of the household.

A pretty large increase has been made during the year, in the herd of milch cows in use by the institution, and which now supply daily, about ninety gallons of milk. Though this seems a large quantity for daily consumption, yet we still obtain by purchase, twenty-five gallons more.

The construction of water works and of the mill for flour and feed, to be driven by water power, and commenced in September, 1874, has been successfully accomplished. Both buildings, with machinery, have been arranged and constructed with much care and may fairly rank as models of their kind in this region.

The machinery of both is working successfully, and the results thus far, indicate that the full advantage anticipated, in convenience and economy, will be obtained. Built in the tasteful and very substantial manner which was adopted, and with the most approved modern machinery, the work was necessarily quite expensive, though it will be accomplished, as intended, without the aid of a special appropriation from the state treasury.

The arrangement of water works consists in a connection between the pump and spring heretofore in use, about one thousand feet distant, by a six inch pipe of cast iron, the water supplying to the pump by gravity; the return of the water through a pipe of the same size, to the point of intersection with the pipes of old steam works, and from thence to the tanks in the dome through those used by the latter.

In the event, however, of an emergency arising from fire, in which the spring would not long continue to furnish an adequate supply, water can be drawn directly from the large pipe used for conveying the water from the canal for power, and prove a most valuable resource. Indeed, it might more than compensate for the expenditure for both buildings with their machinery in a few hours.

During the past month, the period since the machinery of the mill was started, about one thousand bushels of grain have been ground, enough to prove its adaptation for the purpose intended, by its successful working.

The pump procured for use, is a duplex or double cylinder pump, ten by ten inches in diameter and stroke, and each double acting—furnished by H. R. Worthington, of New York. This gives ample supply of water running at low rate of speed, and saves from three to four tons of coal per week—the amount required by boilers for driving steam pumps for similar purpose.

Another advantage of this over steam pumps is, that it may run at low speed at night unattended, thus insuring a full stock of water in the tanks at all hours.

The capacity of the pumps for raising water to the main building,

through incline of about two thousand feet, with one hundred and thirty feet perpendicular rise, when running at fair working speed, is from twenty-five to thirty thousand gallons per hour.

The surface of the ground near the mill, and between it and the canal, formerly occupied as a mill-pond, has been graded, and will form a more convenient location for trestle work for unloading coal, it being only half the distance from the main building as the one now in use.

In addition to this, a freight station, or landing on the railroad at this point, for the delivery of all supplies, especially of grain for the mill, would be a great convenience, and decided economy to the institution.

With such arrangements carried out, the property here situated and recently purchased by the state for the use of the Asylum, would be fully utilized, and prove a most valuable possession.

The artificial lake, formed in the front grounds of the building, referred to in the last annual report, was enjoyed much as a skating surface, and furnished about one thousand tons of ice during last winter. This was stored in a building for the purpose, situated at the lower extremity of the lake, the ice being easily and cheaply raised by horse-power.

Among the more important improvements and repairs of the main building, during the year, may be mentioned the introduction of five large triple windows, in the ends of corridors, extending from floors to ceilings, and as substitutes in each case for two windows in pairs, of ordinary size, and situated at the usual distance from the floor. The larger windows add much to the light and cheerful aspect of the halls, and are considered as valuable acquisitions.

Floors in several halls and rooms have been replaced by others, composed of the best quality of yellow pine boards.

The plastering is being extensively repaired, and in some instances wholly replaced by new; also, side walls of corridors, ceilings and wood-work, when required, restored by paint of pleasant tints.

When these disagreeable and somewhat expensive improvements are completed, the building will put on a much more wholesome and cheerful aspect than heretofore.

By reference to the steward's statement of accounts, it will be found that there remained, at the close of the year, a balance in favor of the treasurer, of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, (\$3,899.22).

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION—ITS ORGANIZATION, OFFICERS, RESULTS, ETC., TO THIS DATE.

The following items in relation to the early history of this Asylum, are copied in part from a historical and descriptive account of the en-

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terprise, prepared by the undersigned at an early period after it was opened for the admission of patients, and published in the *American Journal of Insanity*.

The attention of the public, and especially the medical public of New Jersey, was first directed to the wants of the insane, and the necessity of providing a state asylum for their treatment, by Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Newark, in an address before the state medical society, in 1837.

In 1839, a joint resolution passed the legislature, authorizing Gov. Pennington to appoint commissioners to collect information in regard to the number and condition of the insane in the state; and if an asylum was deemed necessary, to ascertain the best locality for the same, the cost for its erection, etc.

The members of this commission were Drs. Lyndon A. Smith, of Newark; Lewis Condict, of Morristown; A. F. Taylor, of New Brunswick; C. G. McChesney, of Trenton; L. Q. C. Elmer, esq., of Cumberland county.

After making diligent personal inquiries in relation to the subject committed to them, and visiting various institutions for the insane in other states, the committee reported the result of their observations to the legislature at the session of 1840-41.

By this report, it appeared that there were, at that time, more than four hundred insane in the state, and that many of them were suffering for the want of appropriate treatment.

At the next session of the legislature, the subject was referred to a joint committee, who reported in favor of the erection of an asylum, but no further action was had in its favor.

In the year 1844, Miss D. L. Dix, of Massachusetts, visited the various receptacles for the insane poor of the state, and in a memorial to the legislature in 1845, urgently commended to that body the subject of providing an asylum for their care and cure.

Moved by the disinterested efforts and appeal of this distinguished and philanthropic lady, the legislature appointed a joint committee that reported in favor of prompt action.

It also, the same year, appointed commissioners for selecting a suitable site, and appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to pay for the same, and \$25,000 toward the erection of the building.

The names of the commissioners were Daniel Haines, Thomas Arrowsmith, John S. Condict, Joseph Saunders and Maurice Beasley. After visiting the various localities in the state, the commissioners determined on the one on which the building stands, which is about two and a-half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, and near the Delaware river.

The original tract on which the edifice is situated, consists of one hundred and eleven acres of excellent land for farming and gardening pur-

poses ; has on it an unfailing spring of pure soft water, and in all respects is well adapted to the wants of such an institution.

The landscape view from the house and grounds adjoining, is one of great beauty and attraction, combining as it does, the diversified and highly cultivated land scenery of the valley of the Delaware, with a view of the river for two and a-half miles to the city of Trenton.

On one side, the farm is bounded by the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal, by means of which, the heavy articles of freight, as coal, lumber, &c., are brought to a wharf on the premises.

It may be added here, that a few years after the opening of the institution for patients, the facilities for freight and for passengers to and from the institution, were greatly augmented by the construction, on the bank of the canal, of the Delaware and Belvidere railroad, on which is situated, also, on our premises, a landing for coal and a station for passengers.

By this arrangement, and by virtue of the central position of the institution in the state, an easy connection is made daily between it and the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and indeed, the most remote parts of the state.

During the summer of 1845, the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Calvin Howell and Samuel Rush, esqs., were appointed commissioners by Governor Stratton, to contract for and superintend the erection of the building ; and after visiting various institutions for the insane in other states, and examining many plans, adopted the draft of design by Dr. T. S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, from which a working plan was subsequently made by the architect, J. Notman, of Philadelphia.

During the year 1845, the building was commenced, but quite late in the season, and made good progress for the time employed and amount expended, though the work accomplished consisted largely of excavations for cellars and the laying of foundation walls.

At the session of the legislature for 1846, a bill was introduced appropriating \$50,000 to continue and complete the work. This was earnestly opposed by a portion of the senators, who thought that the plan adopted, viz., for two hundred patients, was much too large for the wants of the state, and at any rate, that it was their understanding that the appropriation of \$25,000 made at the previous session, was to finish the work.

Other gentlemen took a different and more liberal view of the subject, both as to the size and cost of the proposed structure, and with equal earnestness advocated the passage of the act.

Among the chief speakers in favor of the measure, was the Hon. Alexander Wurts, senator from Hunterdon, and Messrs. Hulme and Willets of the lower counties. The measure finally passed by vote of thirteen for and three against, and the work proceeded with all pos-

sible dispatch and the building was finished and opened for admission of patients on the 15th of May, 1848.

Thus much in illustration of the small beginning, as to size and costs of buildings designed for the use of the insane of the state, and who had in this, as in other states, prior to this period, been the subjects of untold abuse and suffering.

At that period there was much doubt in the public, or rather in many private minds, in regard to the safety or expediency, or both, of treating insane persons in public institutions, and also great hesitation, in many quarters, to sending them thereto.

This feeling, however, was quite rapidly overcome; the building soon filled up and became crowded, and an extension of it was called for and made in the years 1855-6, increasing its accommodations to three hundred.

In 1861-2 the central edifice was extended in the rear, providing for a chapel and other necessary apartments in that portion of the building.

During the war the building again became greatly embarrassed from its over crowded state, but the circumstances of the period did not seem to favor appropriations for an enlargement, and the application was delayed until after the war closed, when it was again extended for the admission of two hundred more, and increasing the total accommodation to five hundred.

Since then it has been equally pressed for room, the number reaching from six to seven, and at one time to nearly eight hundred patients.

To meet this renewed and increasing want the new institution near Morristown, for eight hundred patients, was projected and is now well on the way toward completion.

Since the opening of this Asylum in 1848, as before stated, four thousand eight hundred and six cases of derangement have been received and treated therein, of whom three thousand and seventy-five have been cured or relieved, while other hundreds have been rendered safe and comparatively comfortable through its agency and care.

With such a record of results in this institution, is it remarkable that the legislature and people of the state manifest so much readiness and commendable liberality in granting means for the rapid and perfect accomplishment of the great work it now has in hand.

The act to provide for the organization of the Asylum was approved February 23d, 1847. Under this a board of managers, consisting of ten persons equally representing the two political parties, was appointed, with the wise provision that vacancies occurring should be filled by the Supreme Court.

The original board consisted of Hon. James Parker, President, Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary, Lewis W. R. Phillips, Rev. E. F. Cooley, Stacy G. Potts, Richard Stockton, Charles Ridgway, Isaac

Mulford, John Darcy and William T. Anderson, the latter being appointed in place of Daniel Haines, elected Governor of the state.

The organization of the institution was completed by the appointment by the board of managers, of H. A. Buttolph, M. D., Superintendent, Mrs. Buttolph, Matron, Joseph B. Elliott, Assistant Physician, Caleb Sager, Steward, and Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer.

The place of president of the board of managers was held by Mr. Parker until 1857, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, and the place of secretary was held by Mr. Stryker until 1872, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Caleb S. Green, of Trenton.

Of the original appointees, by the managers, indeed, of the members of the entire original organization, there now remain in office, only the Superintendent and Treasurer.

Since the commencement of the enterprise, and especially since the organization and opening of the institution for the admission of patients, it and its officers, with few exceptions, have received the most cordial approval and support of the authorities and people of the state.

May the success of the one and the harmony and tranquillity of the other be as great in the future as in the past.

As a part of the history of the past year, I have to mention the death of Mr. Caleb Sager, Steward of the Asylum from its organization in 1847, and of Dr. John G. Schenck, Second Assistant Physician.

Mr. Sager died on the 5th day of July, last, after a gradual decline in health of many months duration. From his long connection with the institution as an important officer, and his minute knowledge of its pecuniary affairs, he had become thoroughly identified with its interests in this respect.

By his amiable and courteous manner he had greatly endeared himself to the members of the household, so that when the hour of his departure came it was felt to be alike the loss of an important officer and personal friend. During the long period of twenty-eight years, the business and other relations of Mr. Sager and myself were of the most friendly and cordial character.

Dr. Schenck died on the 25th of September, after a connection with the institution, as a medical officer, of upward of one year. By his amiable deportment and attention to the duties of his station, he endeared himself to his associate officers, and to the male patients, more especially in his charge. Possessing naturally a delicate constitution, his physical energy appeared at all times limited in degree. He left his post on the 10th of July to rest and recuperate his failing strength, but soon after declined more rapidly and died, as above stated, at his home in Princeton, on the 25th of September, with all the symptoms of rapid consumption.

In leaving his place Dr. Schenck expressed the desire to continue to hold the office of Assistant Physician, hoping that he might recover his strength in due time and resume the duties of his station. In doing this, he expressed the wish that a suitable person be employed to perform the duties of his place in his absence. In view of the proposed temporary character of the engagement, and also of the urgent need for the services of a medical man who had had experience in the specialty, I invited James Hallock, M. D., of New York, who had been connected with different institutions of this kind, in and about that city, (including the superintendency of the New York State Emigrant's Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island,) to take the vacant place.

Dr. Hallock engaged in the duties assigned him on the 12th of July, and has served the institution to this time, in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

Having other plans of business in view for the future, he now wishes to withdraw from the position, whenever a proper substitute can be obtained.

Having received, in June last, an invitation, from the managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, in this state, to take charge, as Medical Superintendent, of that institution, I embrace the present occasion, to inform you, officially, of my acceptance of that trust. For a more perfect understanding of the transaction, I beg to submit for your examination, three documents relating to it, and dated June 10th, 23d and 29th, 1875.

It will be observed by the terms of my letter of acceptance of the invitation, and dated June 23d, that the arrangement, as to the time of leaving this institution, and assuming the full charge of the other, depended on the more or less rapid progress made in the work of completing the latter.

The time then, as now, being in a degree indefinite, though at present it seems probable, from the progress made in finishing the building, placing fixtures, &c., &c., that my presence there may be required by the first of April or May next.

Of the precise period of my withdrawal from duty here, however, I propose to give notice, by offering my resignation, agreeably to the requirement of the by-laws of the institution, three months in advance of the period at which it is to take effect, that due time may be had for the appointment of my successor in office.

I may add, at this point, that from my long connection with this institution, it being substantially the scene of my life-work, I feel bound to it by associations and ties that I am utterly unable, and will not attempt to express.

Now that I have most reluctantly decided to leave it, however, it is my last ambition, as it will be my greatest pleasure, to improve all

the time that remains in executing plans for perfecting the buildings, fixtures, grounds, &c., &c.

The vacancy in the place of steward has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Edmund White, who has been favorably known for several years.

It is believed that by carefully maintaining the strict business habits to which he has long been accustomed, he will prove himself a highly useful officer.

Religious services in the chapel have been regularly maintained on every Sunday afternoon of the year, and with much satisfaction to the household.

The schools for both sexes were continued with interest and advantage to the persons attending, about six months of the year.

The usual evening entertainments and amusements, such as vocal and instrumental music, tableaux and minor theatricals, magic-lantern exhibitions, dancing, games of various kinds, &c., &c., have been resorted to to vary and diversify the mode of life, which, at the best, in institutions of this kind, must be more or less monotonous.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers and monthly periodicals, we have received gratuitous copies, viz.: Daily State Gazette, Daily True American, Daily Emporium, Weekly Sentinel and New Jersey Staats Journal, Trenton; Salem Sunbeam, Salem; New Jersey Herald, Newton; Mount Holly Herald and Mount Holly Mirror, Mount Holly; Newark Weekly Courier and Newark Daily Journal, Newark; Beverly Weekly Visitor, Beverly; Middlesex County Democrat, Perth Amboy; Monmouth Weekly Democrat, Freehold; Burlington Gazette, Burlington; The Family Casket, White House Station; The Catholic Standard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington; The Evening Star, Trenton; Millville Herald, Millville; National Democrat, Rahway; and the Phrenological Journal, New York.

We are under obligations to Miss D. L. Dix, during the past year, for much valuable advice and sympathy in our work; also for the gift of twenty-six volumes of hymn books for use in the chapel.

To Dr. Ward, who for eight years has held the place of assistant physician, I am much indebted for intelligent and faithful service, in conducting the internal affairs of the institution. His service has been much more laborious and severe, during the last few years, on account of the crowded state of the building, and also in consequence of the repeated changes which have occurred in the men who have been associated with him as medical assistants.

Miss Mary Taber has held the place of matron of the institution for the long period of twenty-three years, and been engaged in active

duty from a very early period of its organization, and before the admission of patients.

Her whole time and thoughts, and life have been given to the service, in a spirit of conscientious self-sacrifice, seldom equalled and never excelled.

For much faithful service on the part of many attendants and assistants, engaged within and outside of the building, in places of responsibility and trust, I am greatly indebted, as their service has been highly important to the institution, and the welfare of its inmates.

In making my last address to you, gentlemen, my mind is filled with mingled emotions of pleasure and sadness—of pleasure, at the recollection of the many years of pleasant association and co-operation in the accomplishment of a great and good and successful work—of sadness, that the time has indeed come, for making my last annual communication to you as a board of managers, and in regard to a work that has been to me one of the greatest interest and affection for so many years.

For your forbearance with imperfect service, for your interest and sympathy with me in times of trial, even of reproach, and perchance, unjust criticism; for your readiness to forward all approved plans for perfecting the institution, I thank you. Farewell, and may Heaven continue to prosper the institution over which you preside.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

N. J. State Lunatic Asylum, }
Trenton, November 1, 1875. }

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS,*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows :

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease ; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes ; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information ; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend ; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient ; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal when discharged.

The forms of "request for admission," "certificate of insanity," and "bond for support," &c., are as follows :

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum :

The undersigned, of the township of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of — —, a resident of the township of —, in the county of —, who is aged — years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession or business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of —, in the State of —, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

Dated —, 18—.

* Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the superintendent.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

I, A. B., physician, of the township of —, in the county of —, do certify that I have examined into, or am acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of C. D., in the township of —, in the county of —, and that he is in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Signed,

A. B.

Dated —, 18—.

[The law requiring the certificates of two physicians, under oath, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, — —, of the township of —, of the county of —, are held and firmly bound unto — —, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Scaled with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 18—.

Whereas, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton; Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as — shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for — suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the Steward of the Asylum, and shall remove — from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Superintendent, to be received into said Asylum; and if — should be removed at the request of — before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of the Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of —

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGES.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of —, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the township of —, in said county, alleged to be insane, [and in indigent circumstances, or a pauper as the case may be], and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr. —, a respectable physician, and other creditable witnesses, to wit: [state their names] and having examined them, and fully examined the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that — has not sufficient estate or means to support — under said visitation.

Given under my hand at —, in the county and State aforesaid, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —.

A. B.

— County, ss:—I, A. B., being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the township of —, of said county of —, and that I am of opinion that — is insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of — A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Judge, etc.*

Endorse on certificate "Approved."—A. B. and C. D., Chosen Freeholders of the township of —, and county of —.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY. }
— County. }

I, A. B., Clerk of the county of —, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of — one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of —, and also the certificate of Dr. —, thereunto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A. B. and C. D., whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval, are members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said township, in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at —, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Clerk.*

New Jersey State Library